

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

Volume 27.1, Issue #99

www.fly-inclub.org

April 2017





Evolution of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Registry By Richard Snow



Rich's Colorful Toned Indian Proofs By Rich Uhrich



The 1860 Pointed Bust Indian Cent By Richard Snow



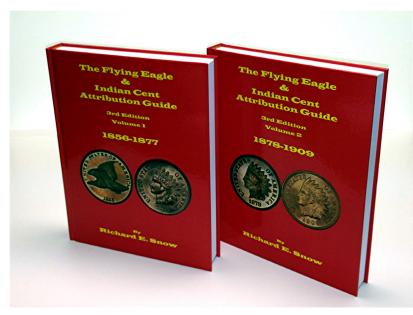
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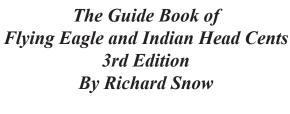
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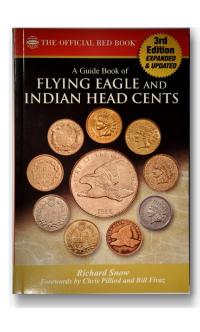
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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

The 1860 Pointed Bust as an integral part of the modern Indian Cent collection. It is collected as a regular date, but it still doesn't show up in collector date set albums.

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If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- √ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's e-mail address below. Please send images in separate files.
- √ You may also send files and images on a CD-W disk or other storage device to the editor's address below. Storage devices will be returned upon request.
- √ Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases and advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion:

Issue	Deadline	Show issue
#100	2017 Vol. 27.2July 1, 2017	ANA 2017
#101	2017 Vol. 27.3 November 1, 2017	FUN 2018
#102	2018 Vol. 28.1March 1, 2018	CSNS 2018
#103	2018 Vol. 28.2July 1, 2017	ANA 2017

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Special thanks to Charmy Harker for proofreading the articles.



The President's Letter By Chris Pilliod

This is my 57th President's letter and I want to address the Dues notice many of you have received in the past few months. Our club was the gracious beneficiary of several years of pro bono publishing from our friends at Heritage Auctions. Publishing the Ledger was by far and away the largest cost to the club. Last year they informed us they would no longer offer this service to us, and after seven years we had no choice but to re-institute dues. I appreciate all of you who have renewed your membership and especially those who made an additional contribution to the Club. Also, to insure we can communicate on club business in a precise and thorough manner, please send me your latest email address to cpilliod@cartech.com. I have an email list of most members but I want to take some time and ensure it is complete and accurate. I would very much like to step up the club's synergy and as such would like to take a minute and discuss some organizational business by highlighting a few key areas.

1. Club State Representatives. I would like to re-invigorate the Fly-In Club State Representative program. The mission of the State reps is to promote the Club at local Coin Club meetings, local coin shows, or if you're in Pennsylvania like me at the Flea Markets. This can be done by providing informational flyers and membership applications to interested parties, or if you are especially motivated by giving a presentation on our Club or on the series of Flying Eagle or Indian Cents. We can have more than one State Representative in any state. If you already are a State representative and would like to continue as such confirm this to me in e-mail. And if you are interested in becoming a State Rep, please e-mail me your contact information. There's no background check, no aptitude test, no application. If you are interested please simply let me know.

2. Membership. An additional goal of ours is to recover the members we have lost through non-renewals. We lost more members than I would have liked—172 members did not re-up. I do believe we will recapture some of these as several I know and will reach out to on a personal level. I am assembling a new Club informational handout as well as a new membership application and as such if you are a State Representative or desire to



become one I will insure you will get a number for distribution.

- 3. PowerPoint. Along these lines if anyone would like an informational program on the Club highlighting James B. Longacre's history and accomplishments, as well as some background information on our club and the numismatic interest in Longacre's designs, to present at a coin club or other assemblage of collectors please let me know and I can quickly put something together for you. I am fairly decent at Powerpoint. I will make it available to any member. Please just let me know.
- 4. Advertising. I have been in contact with Coin World to run occasional ads promoting our Club. The rates are not as cheap as I would have liked. I will plan on running just a single issue and measure the response.
- 5. If anyone has any other ideas for promoting the club please share them with me.





Copper-nickel 1890 Indian Cent with a test cut/



Now a little bit of numismatics. If I were to discuss a boring year in not just the Indian Cent series but the entire run of one-cent production in our history it could well be 1890. 1890 pales by comparison to some exciting years in United States cent issuance, 1793, 1804, 1857, 1877, 1909, 1922, and 1955 would be just a few of the many illustrious years of production. But 1890 is about as exciting as oatmeal, as an old friend of mine would say.

There's not too many exciting varieties in 1890, perhaps the reverse mis-aligned clashed die is my favorite. But there is one 1890 Indian Cent that by far and away is my most prized acquisition from that year. Its photos are shown here. This particular piece I acquired from a fellow Fly-In member who emailed me in 2001 and said he had found it looking through a coffee can of Indian Cents. The color had caught his eye and he wasn't sure what to think about the piece. After some time it dawned on him that it was likely a copper-nickel trial piece as attributed in Judd and Pollock. He purchased it for a \$1 and having no interest in it he sought me out knowing I was a metallurgist who enjoyed this vein of collecting. After some painless back-and-forth I traded a gorgeous PCGS Mint State 1886 Indian Cent I had purchased for \$250 for his 1890.

The piece grades VF by wear and was subjected to an obvious "test" cut in it as some merchant had concern about authenticity. At this period in time a lot of contemporary counterfeits were circulating in the United States, especially the Eastern Seaboard where this likely was located. Ads were run in newspapers to alert the population of circulating counterfeits. As a result weary merchants subjected suspicious contemporary counterfeits to test scratches or "cuts" like this piece. Hard to believe but in my opinion the test cut in this instance does not detract from the value, but instead adds intrigue. Early on in its acquisition I placed it in my Safe Deposit Box and it's been resting there ever since.

Why am I bringing up this 1890 piece? About a month ago I purchased an 1894 Indian Cent at a local coin shop. It graded a VF30 or so, and for \$22 is likely just one of those mistake coins we all have in our collections—the way I look at these purchases is the slight chance of having a lot of fun is worth the risk for \$22. It was a dimly lit shop so it was naturally a conducive environment for a mistake. What caught my eye was the color of the coin. It exhibited a distinctive color and immediately reminded me of another piece already in my collection, and that is the 1890 highlighted here.

The 1890 is undoubtedly a trial or metallurgical test piece. That I am confident in. What I am not so sure about is the 1894. This is not attributed anywhere in the guidebooks I have. So I am subjecting both pieces to some metallurgical testing in an effort to determine an accurate characterization. This will be the subject of an article in the next issue of the Ledger.

But if I am speculating correctly something very curious happened in the time period around the 1890's that I don't believe has happened since that time. Ever since I entered the Steel Mills as a metallurgist in 1979 the price of nickel has always been substantially higher than copper, as you can see from the chart shown. So in 1864 when the Mint established the copper content as 95% in the United States cent why were metallurgical trial pieces struck in copper-nickel alloy, similar to the copper-nickel issues of 1856 through 1864? They were struck using production dies, not proofs and in all appearances, look just like normal Indian Cents. The only theory I can throw out is that the price of copper rose above nickel. Some research into this question will be needed as well. Off to the lab I go...





1894 Indian Cent to be subjected to metallurgical testing.



How I became a Indian cent collector. Ken Finkenbinder

All of my life I had an interest in collecting Indian Cents but was never able to do a set. Being a one wage owner and having two sons while working as a Baltimore City police Officer, I didn't have much time or money to put into coins. Then in 1992 my father in-law passed away and I got the task of cleaning out his clothes closet. To my surprise on a top shelf I found a old Whitman album of Indian cents with five coins in it. As I stood there looking at the book, I said to myself you can do this now! This began my journey into collecting Indian cents.

At this time I had managed to get myself promoted a couple of times to the rank of Lieutenant and my sons were almost through high school. I filled that little book in 30 days mostly with coins graded good. Then I got the desire to do better!!! So I sold the little set and bought a couple of high grade cents to be the start of "MY SET." I also began another Whitman album to sell off to afford more coins for my set.

My access to coins became a bit easier when a local coin dealer asked me to provide security for a few coin auctions he ran giving me access to no-sales and the like. By 2002 I had done 10 full albums and sold them all to buy better coins for "MY SET."

As "MY SET" was starting to near completion, I met Rick Snow at the Baltimore Coin Expo. At this time I began trading up with Rick in an attempt to have a complete set in MS-65. My goal was to have the 1859 to 1886 T1 in MS65RB and from 1886 T2 to 1909-S in 65RD. With Rick's help I now have the No. 5 Set of Indian Head cents in the NGC Registry having nearly achieved my goal.

Now I need only to upgrade my 1877 from a 64 RB to a 65RB, my 1886 T2 from a 65RB to a full red and lastly the 1909-S from a 65RB to a full Red. Now that I am retired these three coins may take a little while to both find and afford...but I will keep trying. Of note, all of my coins save one are Photo-sealed by Rick Snow and several also have CAC stickers.

My next task will be to upgrade my Flying Eagles to MS65's since they would then match the Indian Cent set. They are presently all in MS-64 and I do have a 1856 Flying Eagle although it is only graded XF-45 at present..aaah some day!.

My Introduction into the Hobby in 1950 Thomas D. Robertson

I wonder how many numismatists can recall the exact date when they first became a collector? The date I became a collector was December 10, 1950. My father owned a little rural general store in a small farming community in Iowa. He had started collecting a few coins as a teen and when he opened his store in 1934 he started saving the "better" coins. In 1945 he was given the opportunity to buy an accumulation of 4500 Indian Head Cents from the bank as an elderly lady had passed away without heirs and he bought them for payment of the back dues on the safe deposit box, about 1 1/4 cents each.

He had also been saving coins older than 1930 and had started Whitman albums of Indian cents, Lincoln cents, Barber dimes, quarters and halves; none of these were a complete set. In 1943 when he bought his first tractor he paid \$700 in cold hard cash, meaning payment was all in silver coins, mostly halves and silver dollars. That payment of silver coins somewhat discouraged my father and he became a much less interested collector. A doctor in a nearby community learned of my father's accumulation and on December 10, 1950 brought an offer letter to him in the amount of \$1,252.43. This was an astonishing amount to a ten-year old! Needless to say, my father rejected the offer and I became a coin collector on the spot.

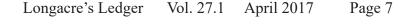
To whet my appetite for collecting, I started looking through all the store's coins each day, never finding much until 1958 when I found a 1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel in VF; that same year I also found an 1872 Indian Head Cent in VG, the last Indian of which I know was received in change. As I became more interested in coins, my father was reinvigorated, and he was active in

the hobby until his death. Since the 1950's I have become an avid numismatist, and in 1998 I traded most of the duplicate Indians plus some other trades for an 1856 Flying Eagle cent in VF20, completing the set. This was a coin my father dearly desired and, although he died in 1990, he would have been pleased that I completed his set of Indians.

I also have a tale of the one that got away. Early in 1955 I recall going through the cent drawer of the cash register in my father's store and finding a new 1955 with doubling on the letters. I recall thinking someone had hit it with a hammer. This was early in my collecting days, I had never heard of a double die, and the 1955 doubled die Lincoln was yet to be reported. Of course, I didn't keep the coin. I mistakenly thought it was damaged and I've had nightmares about letting it get away ever since.

There have been a few other near misses. When I was stationed on Crete in the USAF in 1963-64 a friend found a denarius of Titus on our baseball diamond and I couldn't talk him out of it.

Friends and neighbors knew of my father's collecting interest and would ask if their old coins were worth anything. I recall seeing an 1893-S Morgan but no other rarities. I wish I had more wonderful finds and really wish I had saved a lot of the "common" silver dollars that I rejected while going through bank rolls. We all have similar stories and some other collector kept the coins to nurture their interest.





The Evolution of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Registry set By Richard Snow

What makes a complete set? Although we are captains of our own ship and can decide what we would like to include in our own set, there are outside forces that form our decisions. The list of coins in a set began as date lists in catalogs and premium lists. The Standard Catalog by Wayte Raymond and its successor, The Guide Book (Red Book) by R. S. Yeoman, were important guides for collectors. These catalogs influenced the cardboard albums that became the favored way of storing the coins. With the advent of certified holders, some of this tradition was lost as the collection that was once judged to be complete when all the holes were filled, now is a jumble of various holders stuffed in a safe deposit box

The question of what makes a complete collection and when is a collection finished was about to be lost. After an abortive attempt to create a hole-filling system for certified coins an answer was found in 2004 by merging the digital realm of the internet and digital photography with the old-school hole-filling desires of collectors. The on-line Registry Set was born.

In the late 1950's Wyate Raymond's Standard Catalog fell away as the reference of choice and the Red Book became the most widely used catalog and this distinction is still held.

One of the casualties of this change was the 1859 shield cent. In 1959 this coin was listed in the Standard Catalog as well as the Adams and Wooden pattern reference as AW-312. Around the same time, the Judd reference on patterns became the standard reference on these coins and the 1859 Shield cent became known as J-228. This listing as a pattern kept the editors of the Red Book from including it in the regular issue catalog and as such, it has been included only by a select few who believe it is part of the regular set.

The Red Book had long listed the basic dates and mint marks of the Flying Eagle and Indian cent series since its first issuance in 1946. A few major design changes were listed:

1858 Large Letters 1858 Small Letter 1864 Copper Nickel 1864 No L (bronze) 1864 With L (bronze)

Coin albums of the time included these coins. Wyate Raymond's "National Album" and its successor, Meghrig's "American Coin Album" featured only these coins as the basic set. The discovery of the 1869/8 by Walter Breen in 1953 and the 1886 Type 1 and Type 2 by Jim Reynolds in 1954 gave album makers a quandry - should the set be expanded to these coins?

In the 1960's the Whitman coin album forced the issue by including these extra coins:

1869/8 1886 T1 1886 T2.

Eventually in expanding the set, other coins that deserved equal space were given consideration. If overdates were to be

given a slot in the album, then the other known over dates should also be listed. Although few albums included a slot for the other overdates these became widely collected as part of the regular set:

1858/7 1888/7

Harry X Boosel popularized the date 1873 in his numerous articles "1873-1873" in Coin World though the 1970's. His push for recognition of the 1873 Open 3 and Closed 3 (now known as "Close 3") logotype varieties prompted album makers to include the following:

1865 Fancy 5 1865 Plain 5 1873 Open 3 1873 Closed 3

When Walter Breen came out with the "Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Coins" in 1987, new information was now in the hands of many collectors. These minor design variations are as important as the difference between the 1864 With L and the 1864 No L, but have failed to make it into the albums of the past 30 years. These are:

1857 Obverse Style of 1856 1858 Large Letter, Low Leaves 1858 Small Letter, High Leaves 1860 Pointed Bust

In the 1980's Tom DeLorey, working at ANACS at the time, disproved the existence of the 1869/8 overdate. He said it was a 1869/9, or 1869/69. This demoted the variety from the exulted overdate status to a mere repunched date, similar to many others in the Indian cent series. Album makers were slow to absorb this information and when they did, they simply changed the label rather than eliminate this "mere" repunched date. Today, the 1869/9 is widely collected in grades where there is a hole in the book. It is less collected when assembling coins in certified holders.

With the advent of certified holders in 1986, collectors began to change from filling holes in a book to filling their collection by accumulating certified holders. One of the big changes brought on by this was the adherence by collectors to certain grades over buying coins in a range of grades.

It used to be a "raw" or uncertified collection in an album would have a range of grades and the attention would be on the look, rather than the grade. If a coin fit the hole and looked like the surrounding coins, then it would work.

With "raw" sets, collectors would occasionally substitute the proof issue if the regular issue was unavailable or much tougher to locate. Dates like 1871, 1872, 1877 were likely to have the Proof issue in the typical uncirculated album.



With the advent of certified grading, the collector shifted to desiring a certain grade over the look of the coin. Collecting only Red-brown in MS64 and MS65 is a common target. To collect the best, you must buy MS65 and higher in full red only. You cannot have Proof issues filling the dates in a Mint State set. This rigidity in collecting was not the product of an album or a set list anywhere. It was dictated by the label on the certified holder.

Whereas, in the past a red-brown with 90% red would suffice as a great coin in a raw set, the demand was now placed on the RD designation.

In 2002, PCGS wanted to bring back the idea of set collecting. Their solution was to include a Series Number and a Coin Number on the slab. They hoped collectors would read their labels and sort the coins in order and then try and fill in the missing pieces.

This failed miserably. The hole-filling mentality lacked the organization needed to become a driver in creating demand for the coins needed to complete the set.

In 2004, PCGS rolled out the revised innovation, the on-line set registry. This added the internet to the mix. Now a collector could set up a registry on the PCGS web site and fill in the coins he has (PCGS-graded only, of course) and see how much his collection is complete and what he needs to find to achieve completeness.

This was a game-changing success! Now collectors could stack up their collection with others and see who's is "best." Add to this digital imaging and the set registry became a virtual coin album. In recent years PCGS added features to mimic the albums of yesteryear.

For Flying Eagle and Indian cent collectors of today, the registry featured the following sets, which I will critique with present day knowledge of what should be in each set:

Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes

This was created with no forethought at all. It is just the basic dates:

Issue	Weight1
1856 Flying Eagle	_
1857 Flying Eagle	
1858 Flying Eagle	

This set should include the 1858 Large Letter and the 1858 Small Letter.

Proposed Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes

Issue	6.00
1858 Large Letters	

¹ Weight is given to tougher dates. The value is determined by PCGS.

Flying Eagle Cents with Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes

This adds the following to the basic set:	
1858/7 Strong Overdate FS-301 S-1	.4.00

It also replaces the 1858 with the two major obverse types: 1858 Large Letter 1858 Small Letter

This is also pitiful. It should contain all dates and design changes. Three additional coins should be: 1857 Obv. Style of 1856; 1858 Large Letter Low Leaves; 1858 Small Letter, High Leaves.

Proposed Flying Eagle Cents with Major Varieties, Circulation Strikes

Issue	Weight
1856 Flying Eagle S-3	6.00
1857 Flying Eagle	1.00
1857 Flying Eagle FS-401b Obv of 1856 S-2	1.00
1858/7 Strong Overdate FS-301 S-1	4.00
1858 Large Letters	1.00
1858 Large Letters Low Leaves FS-901	1.00
1858 Small Letters	1.00
1858 Small Letters High Leaves FS-901	1.00

Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Proof

This was also created with no forethought at all. It is just the basic dates:

1856

1857

1858

It should contain the 1858 Large Letter and the 1858 Small Letter.

Proposed Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Proof

Issue	Weight	CA Bonus	DC Bonus
1856 Flying Eagle	1.00	1	2
1857 Flying Eagle	2.00	1	2
1858 Small Letters			
1858 Large Letters	2.00	1	2

Flying Eagle Cents with Major Varieties, Proof

This expands the 1858 by substituting it with the two major obverse types:

1858 Large letters

1858 Small Letters.

Since the basic set should have these, the Major Varieties set should also have the 1856 Low leaves (S-4) and the 1858 Small Letter, High Leaves.



Proposed Flying Eagle Cents with Major Varieties, Proof

Issue	Weight	CA Bonus DC Bonus
1856 Flying Eagle S-9	1.00	2
1856 Flying Eagle		
Low Leaves, S-4	3.00	2
1857 Flying Eagle	2.00	2
1858 Small Letters	2.00	2
1858 Small Letters		
High Leaves FS-1901	3.00	2
1858 Large Letters	2.00	2

Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes and Proof Flying Eagle Cents Major Varieties Set, Circulation Strikes and Proof

These two additional set registries combine the Basic and Major variety sets. These should reflect the coins that are really in a basic set:

Proposed Flying Eagle Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes and Proof

Issue	Weight		
1856 Flying Eagle S-3	. 6.00		
1857 Flying Eagle	. 1.00		
1858 Large Letters	. 1.00		
1858 Small Letters	. 1.00		
Issue	Weight	CA Bonus	DC Bonus
1856 Flying Eagle	.1.00	1	2
1857 Flying Eagle	.2.00	1	2
1858 Small Letters	.2.00	1	2
1858 Large Letters	.2.00	1	2

Flying Eagle Cents Complete Variety Set, Circulation Strikes

This set should include all the coins in the Basic set and the Major variety set. It should have all the basic coins as well. This has been recently updated to include all the varieties that are listed on PCGS holders.

Recently, the 1858/7 Snow-1 was designated as Strong and weak. There should either not be a listing for the weak overdate, or it should not be given any substantial weight. Collectors do not want both and early die state and a late die state.

Issue	Weight
1856 Flying Eagle S-3	. 6.00
1857 Flying Eagle	. 1.00
1857 Flying Eagle DDO FS-101 S-4	. 1.00
1857 Flying Eagle DDO FS-102 S-15	
1857 Flying Eagle DDO & RPD FS-103 S-10	
1857 Flying Eagle DDO FS-104 S-5	
1857 Flying Eagle DDO FS-105 S-3	
1857 Flying Eagle RPD FS-301 S-11	
1857 Flying Eagle FS-401a Obv of 1856 RPD S-1	
1857 Flying Eagle FS-401b Obv of 1856 S-2	
1857 Flying Eagle FS-402 S-9	
1857 Flying Eagle FS-403 S-7	
1857 Flying Eagle FS-901 S-8	
1858/7 Strong Overdate FS-301 S-1	
1858/7 Overdate FS-302 S-7	
1858/(7) Weak Overdate (Should be removed)	
1858 Large Letters	
1858 Large Letters DDO FS-101 S-2	
1858 Large Letters Low Leaves FS-901	
1858 Small Letters	
1858 Small Letters High Leaves FS-901	
5	

Proposed Flying Eagle Cents Major Varieties Set, Circulation Strikes and Proof

Issue	Weight		
1856 Flying Eagle S-3	6.00		
1857 Flying Eagle	1.00		
1857 Flying Eagle FS-401b Obv of 1856 S-2	1.00		
1858/7 Strong Overdate FS-301 S-1	4.00		
1858 Large Letters	1.00		
1858 Large Letters Low Leaves FS-901			
1858 Small Letters	1.00		
1858 Small Letters High Leaves FS-901	1.00		
Issue	Weight	CA Bonus	DC Bonus
Issue 1856 Flying Eagle S-9	_		
	_		
1856 Flying Eagle S-9	1.00	1	2
1856 Flying Eagle S-9	1.00	11	2
1856 Flying Eagle S-9	3.00 2.00	1 1	2 2 2
1856 Flying Eagle S-9	3.00 2.00	1 1	2 2 2
1856 Flying Eagle S-9 1856 Flying Eagle Low Leaves, S-4 1857 Flying Eagle 1858 Small Letters	3.00 2.00 2.00	1 1 1	2 2 2 2
1856 Flying Eagle S-9 1856 Flying Eagle Low Leaves, S-4 1857 Flying Eagle 1858 Small Letters 1858 Small Letters	3.00 2.00 2.00	1	



The PCGS Indian set registries.

Indian Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes

T	W/-:-1-4	RB Bonus	DD D
Issue 1859	Weight		
1860			
1861			
1862			
1863			
1864 Copper Nickel			
1864 Bronze	3.00 2.00	1	···········
1864 L on Ribbon			
1865			
1866			
1867			
1868			
1869			
1870			
1871			
1872			
1873			
1874			
1875			
1876			
1877			
1878			
1879			
1880			
1881	1.00	1	2
1882	1.00	1	2
1883	1.00	1	2
1884			
1885			
1886			
1887			
1888			
1889			
1890			
1891			
1892			
1893			
1894 1895			
1896			
1897			
1898			
1899			
1900			
1901			
1902			
1903			
1904			
1905			
1906			
1907			
1908			
1908-S			
1909 Indian			
1909-S Indian			

Proposed Indian Cents Basic Set, Circulation Strikes

Issue	Weight	RB Bonus	RD Bonus
1859	3.00	100 00100	TED DOILWO
1860 Pointed Bust			
1860	3.00		
1861	3.00		
1862	2.00		
1863			
1864 Copper Nickel			
1864 Bronze			
1864 L on Ribbon			
1865 Fancy 5			
1865 Plain 5			
1866			
1867			
1868			
1869			
1870			
1871			
1872			
1873 Closed 3			
1873 Open 3	3.00	1	2
1874			
1875			
1876			
1877 1878			
1879			
1880			
1881			
1882			
1883			
1884			
1885			
1886 Variety 1 (Type 1)			
1886 Variety 2 (Type 2)			
1887	1 00	1	2
1888			
1889			
1890			
1891			
1892	1.00	1	2
1893	1.00	1	2
1894	1.00	1	2
1895	1.00	1	2
1896			
1897			
1898			
1899			
1900			
1901			
1902			
1903			
1904			
1905			
1906			
1907			
1908			
1908-S			
1909 Indian			
1909-S Indian	5.00	I	2







Indian Cents with Majo		
Issue	Weight	RB Bonus RD Bonu
1859	3.00 3.00	
1864 Bronze	2.00	2
		2
		2
1865 Plain 5	3.00	2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		2
		2
1876	3.00	2
1877	7.00	2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		1
		1
		1
		1
		2
		2
1889	1.00	2
1890	1.00	2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		1
		2
		2
1904	1.00	2
1905	1.00	2
		2
		2
		2
		2
		2
1909-S Indian	5.00	2

Proposed Indian Cents v			
Issue 1859	Weight	RB Bonus	RD Bonus
1859 RPD FS-301 S-1			
1860 1860 Pointed Bust			
1861			
1862			
1863			
1864 Copper-Nickel			
1864 Bronze	2 00	1	2
1864 L on Ribbon			
1865 Fancy 5	2.00	1	2
1865 Plain 5	3.00	1	2
1866	3.00	1	2
1867			
1867/67			
1868			
1869			
1869/69 RPD FS-301 S-3			
1870			
1871			
1872 1873 Open 3			
1873 Closed 3			
1873 Doubled LIBERTY			
1874			
1875			
1876			
1877			
1878			
1879	2.00	1	2
1880			
1881			
1882			
1883			
1884 1885			
1886 Variety 1			
1886 Variety 2	3.00		2
1887			
1888			
1888/7			
1889	1.00	1	2
1890	1.00	1	2
1891			
1892			
1893			
1894 1894/1894 Doubled Date			
1894/1894 Doubled Date			
1896			
1897			
1897 1 in Neck			
1898			
1899			
1900			
1901			
1902			
1903			
1904			
1905			
1906 1907			
1908			
1908-S			
1909 Indian			
1909-S Indian			







The set make-up of the basic set needs to be revised adding the 1860 Pointed Bust and the 1865 and 1873 logotype varieties. The 1886 T1 and 1886 T2 are also considered basic to the set make-up.

The Major variety set already includes many top-10 varieties, like the 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1, 1867 S-1, 1888/7 S-1, 1897 S-1, 1894 S-1. The 1859 S-1 and 1869 S-3 should be represented here as well. These are top-10 varieties.

The Complete variety set includes all the coins in the Top-100 in the 3rd Edition of *A Guide Book to Flying Eagle and Indian Cents* by this author, as well as the coins listed in the *Cherrypicker's Guide*. It has been recently updated and is quite comprehensive.

Indian Cents Complete Variety Set			
Issue 1859	Weight	RB	RD
1859	.3.00		
1859 RPD FS-301 S-1	. 6.00		
1859 RPD FS-302 S-2	.4.00		
1859 RPD FS-303 S-3	.4.00		
1860	.3.00		
1860 Pointed Bust FS-401	.3.00		
1861	.3.00		
1861 RPD FS-301 S-1			
1862	. 2.00		
1862 MPD FS-301 S-2			
1862 DDR FS-801 S-5	. 5.00		
1862 DDR FS-802 S-6			
1863			
1863 RPD FS-301 S-2	. 3.00		
1863 MPD FS-302			
1863 DDR FS-801 S-10			
1864 Copper-Nickel			
1864 CN Polished Die FS-401 S-5			
1864 Bronze			
1864 Bronze DDO FS-1101 S-4			
1864 Bronze RPD FS-1301 S-2			
1864 Bronze Lathe Lines FS-1401 S-11.			
1864 L on Ribbon			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2301 S-1			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2302 S-3			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2303 S-4			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2304 S-5			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2305 S-2			
1864 L on Ribbon FS-2306 S-10			
1865 Fancy 5			
1865 Fancy 5 FS-1301 S-1			
1865 Fancy 5 FS-1302 S-4			
1865 Fancy 5 Die Gouge FS-1401 S-14.			
1865 Fancy 5 DDR FS-1801 S-2			
1865 Plain 5			
1865 Plain 5 RPD FS-301 S-1			
1865 Plain 5 RPD FS-302 S-4			
1865 Plain 5 RPD FS-303 S-3			
1865 Plain 5 MPD FS-304 S-2			
1866			
1866 DDO FS-101 S-1			
1866 DDO FS-301 S-2			
1866 DDO FS-302 S-3			
1866 DDO FS-303 S-9	.4.00	1	2

Issue	. Weight	RBRI
1867		
1867/67 RPD FS-301 S-1		
1867 RPD FS-302 S-4		
1867 RPD FS-303 S-2		
1868		
1868 DDO FS-101 S-1		
1868 DDO FS-102 S-4		
1868 DDO FS-103 S-5		
1868 DDO FS-301 S-8	.4.00	12
1868 Die Gouge FS-302/901 S-13		
1869	.4.00	12
1869/69 RPD FS-301 S-3	.5.00	12
1869 RPD FS-302 S-1		
1869/69 1C RPD FS-303 S-4		
1870		
1870 DDO FS-101		
1870 DDO/DDR FS-101/801 S-2		
1870 DDO & MPD FS-102 S-5		
1870 RPD FS-301 S-4	. 5.00	. 12
1870 MPD & DDR FS-302 S-8		
1870 "Pick-Axe" FS-303 S-7		
1870 DDR FS-801 S-14		
1870 Shallow N FS-901	.4.00	12
1871	. 5.00	12
1871 RPD FS-301		
1871 Shallow N FS-901		
1872		
1872 RPD FS-301 S-1		
1872 Shallow N FS-901		
1873 Open 3		
1873 Open 3 RPD FS-1301 S-1		
1873 Open 3 MPD FS-1302 S-6		
1873 Closed 3		
1873 Doubled LIBERTY FS-101 S-1		
1873 Closed 3 DDO FS-102 S-2	.4.00	12
1874		
1874 DDO FS-101 S-1	.4.00	12
1875	.3.00	12
1875 RPD FS-301 S-1		
1875 RPD FS-302 S-2		
1875 RPD FS-303 S-3		
1875 FS-801 S-16		
1876		
1877		
1878		
1878 MPD FS-301 S-2		
1879		
1880		
1880 DDO FS-101 S-1		
1881	. 1.00	12
1882	. 1.00	12
1882 Broken 2 FS-301 S-2		
1882 MPD FS-401 S-6		
1883		
1883 MPD FS-302 S-7		
1883 MPD FS-302 S-7		
1883 Misaligned Die Clash FS-401 S-11		
1883 MPD FS-403 S-1		
1883 DDR FS-801 S-6	.3.00	12







	Weight		
1884			
1884 MPD FS-401 S-1			
1885			
1886 Variety 1			
1886 Variety 2			
1887			
1887 DDO FS-101 S-1			
1888/7 Overdate FS-301 S-1			
1888			
1888 RPD FS-302 S-2			
1888 MPD FS-303 S-27			
* 1888 MPD FS-304 (Delisted)			
* 1888 MPD FS-305 S-32 (Delisted)			
1889			
1889 RPD FS-301 S-3			
1889 RPD FS-302 S-4			
1889 DDR FS-801 S-1			
1889 DDR FS-802 S-11			
1889 Misaligned Die Clash FS-901 S-31			
1890			
1890 TDO FS-101 S-1	3.00	1	2
1890 MPD FS-401 S-3	2.00	1	2
* 1890 MPD FS-402 S-6 (Delisted)			
1890 Misaligned Die Clash FS-901 S-16	4.00	1	2
1891	1.00	1	2
1891 DDO FS-101 S-1	5.00	1	2
1891 RPD FS-301 S-3	2.00	1	2
1892	1.00	1	2
1892 RPD FS-301 S-8	3.00	1	2
1892 RPD FS-302 S-1	3.00	1	2
1892 FS-401 S-14	4.00	1	2
1893	1.00	1	2
1893 RPD FS-301 S-2	1.00	1	2
1894	1.00	1	2
1894/1894 Doubled Date FS-301 S-1	5.00	1	2
1894 MPD FS-402 S-2	3.00	1	2
1895	1.00	1	2
1895 RPD FS-301 S-1	2.00	1	2
1895 RPD FS-302 S-9			
1895 RPD FS-303 S-20			
1896			
1896 RPD FS-301 S-1	3.00	1	2
1897			
1897 1 in Neck MPD FS-401 S-1	5.00	1	2
1897 RPD FS-402 S-8			
1898			
1898 MPD FS-401 S-12			
1898 MPD FS-402 S-5			
1899			
1899 RPD FS-301 S-1	1.00	1	2
1899 RPD FS-302 S-13			
1899 RPD FS-303 S-9			
1900			
1900 RPD FS-301 S-1			
1900 RPD FS-302 S-3			
1901			
1901 RPD FS-301 S-19	2.00	1	2
1902			
1902 Die Gouge FS-401 S-4			
			_

Issue	Weight		
1903			
1903 MPD FS-301 S-10	1.00	1	2
1903 MPD FS-302 S-6	1.00	1	2
1903 RPD FS-303 S-7	1.00	1	2
1903 RPD FS-304 S-3	1.00	1	2
1904	1.00	1	2
1904 RPD FS-301 S-10			
1905	1.00	1	2
1905 RPD FS-301 S-1	1.00	1	2
1906	1.00	1	2
1906 RPD FS-301 S-7			
1906 MPD & RPD FS-302 S-14	1.00	1	2
1906 RPD FS-303 S-20	1.00	1	2
1907			
1907 RPD FS-301 S-1	2.00	1	2
1907 RPD FS-302 S-2			
1907 RPD FS-303 S-27			
1907 RPD FS-304 S-27			
1908			
1908 MPD FS-301 S-4			
1908 MPD FS-302 S-9			
1908-S			
1908-S/S RPM FS-501 S-1			
1909 Indian			
1909 Indian DDO FS-101 S-1			
1909-S Indian			
1707 D Indian		1	2

The Fly-In Club Open Set Registry

What does the future hold for the set registry? One additional way it can expand is to include all varieties listed in the *Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide*, 3rd Edition. This "Complete Snow Number" registry set is in the works. Another way the set registry can expand is to include all coins, regardless of their holder.

This new Fly-In Club set registry is currently being developed and will be added to the JFRC Open Set Registry hosted by Jerry Fortin. There are already the Seated Liberty Registries on that site and Jerry has agreed to let the Fly-In Club use their resources for this venture.

Currently the set registry is located at the following URL:

http://www.seateddimevarieties.com/openregistry/index.php

When the Flying Eagle Indian cent registries are completed they will be linked though our club web site. We would like to thank Jerry for taking the initiative to start this open registry.



Rich's Colorfully Toned Proof Indian Cent set By Rich Uhrich

I've always liked the look of colorfully toned proof Indian cents, so after I sold my first collection of them, I decided to start another one. The set is all about color, not grade. I've been working on this one about 7 years or so, and I hope you enjoy looking at these coins. Colorfully toned proof Indian cents are very, very difficult to photograph, and I want to thank Phil Arnold of PCGS for the great TrueView pictures of these coins.





1859

It is unusual to find a copper-nickel Indian cent with color, but when that coin is an 1859 it is quite rare. My initial concept of this set was to exclude the copper-nickels, but when I saw this 1859 I changed my mind. Proof mintage est. 800.





1861

There are very few copper-nickel proof Indian cents with color, but this 1861 is one of them. It has orange highlights on the obverse, and the reverse is almost completely orange. A pretty coin! Proof mintage 1,000.





1862

There are very few copper-nickel proof Indian cents with color, but this 1862 is one of them. Its primary color is yellow, but it has some rose on the cheek. A pretty coin! Proof mintage 550.



1863

1863 is a difficult proof Indian cent with any color. Proof mintage 460.



1864 CN

One of the very few 1864 Copper-Nickel proof Indian cents with color. The coin looks much better than the photo. Proof mintage 370.





1864 No L (Bronze)

There are very few nicely toned 1864 Bronze proof Indian cents. This coin is a very colorful violet on both sides. The stated mintage of 1864 Bronze proofs is 150, but the mintage is really estimated at 300.





The earlier proof Indian cents are more difficult to find with color, because of their lower mintage and I believe the production process after the mid-1870's was more conducive to color. This 1865 proof cent has a bright orange obverse and a burnt-orange reverse. Proof mintage 500+.



1866

Another early Indian proof cent that is very difficult to find with any color. This coin is slightly more yellow than in the photo. Proof mintage 725.



1867

The 1867 is the most difficult proof bronze Indian cent to find with color, except for the 1864-L. I was surprised by the amount of color on this coin, especially on the reverse. My previous set of toned proof Indian cents had all of the bronze cents except 1864-L and 1867, as I could never find a decently toned 1867. Proof mintage 625.



1868

A very attractive early proof Indian cent in one of my favorite colors - - coral red. The blue tint adds to the eye appeal. This coin has the coin turn reverse, I also have an 1868 proof with a 170 degree rotated reverse, but that coin does not have colorful toning. Proof mintage 600.





1869

Coin has a bit more color than in the picture. This coin was in my first set, but didn't sell when my set went to auction, and became a coin I used to start my second set. Proof mintage 600.





1870

Coin has wild blue and red on the obverse, with light orange, yellow, blue, and red on the reverse. A very attractive and unusually colored 1870 proof Indian cent. Proof mintage 1,000.

 $^{1\,}$ $\,$ The real reason is that hoards of Proof cents were accumulated beginning in 1878. The tone comes from the long term storage of coins in these hoards. ed.





1871 is one of the most difficult Indian cents to find with color. And this coin has color! Its blue obverse has hints of light red, and its reverse is a pleasing blend of red, orange, and blue. Proof mintage 960.





1874

1874 is a difficult date to find with toning. This coin has orange toning on the obverse and reddish-orange on the reverse. Proof mintage 700.





1872

1872 is a year that it is difficult to find proofs with any color at all, so I feel fortunate to acquire this coin. I also have an 1872 proof PCGS PR64RD, which has a 180 degree rotated reverse and is unique for this date. Proof mintage 950+.





1875

1875 proof Indian cents are difficult to find with nice color. Many 1875's exhibit woodgrain toning, but this coin has electric blue as its primary color, with some coral red in the center. Proof mintage 700.





1873

This proof Indian cent has a purple tint that makes it quite attractive. Another date difficult to find with any color, as most proofs of this date seem to be wood-grained. Proof mintage 1,100+.





1876

Quite a few proof Indian cents have different colors on each side. This 1876 has a electric blue obverse (that matches the 1877's obverse) and a coral red reverse. Proof mintage est. 1,150.





There are a few 1877 proof Indian cents with color, but not many can match the beauty of this electric blue coin with red accents. Although the photo doesn't show it, this coin has strong mirrors. I wanted the 1877 to be a very special coin in this set, and I think this coin delivers. Proof mintage est. 910.



1878

This 1878 proof Indian cent has bright blue fields and bronze devices. Proof mintage 2,350.



1879

A very unusual multi-color obverse with blue and orange, with coral red and light orange on the reverse. The obverse of this coin looks like a painting. Proof mintage 3,200.



1880

One of my favorite coins in the set, with what I call a watercolor obverse that actually is brighter in hand. Proof mintage 3,955.



1881

A virtual match to the 1880. The color really jumps on this coin! And, of course, this coin is one of my favorite coins in the set. Virtually no marks at all on the coin, and a higher grade would not be a surprise. Proof mintage 3,575.



1882

This 1882 has a bright coral obverse and a platinum reverse. 1882 is fairly easy to find with color, but color this vibrant is not often seen. Proof mintage 3,100.





A nice coral red and electric blue proof Indian cent. Proof mintage 6,609.



1884

This 1884 proof Indian cent has light coral red toning on the obverse and a similar, but more orange, reverse. Proof mintage 3,942.



1885

1885 proof Indian cents come in many colors, and this coin is a very pleasing orange on both sides. Plus, as a 67, it has almost no marks on it. Proof mintage 3,790.





1886 Variety 1

A very attractive 1886 Type 1 proof Indian cent with bright coral red toning on the left side of the obverse, and electric blue on the right side of the obverse, with light orange toning on the reverse. The coin is much more vibrant than the photo. Proof mintage 4,290 total: Type 1 est. 2,540.



1886 Variety 2

It is difficult to find 1886 Type 2 proof Indian cents with any color. This coin has impressive blue-green color on both sides. Proof mintage 4,290 total: Type 2 est. 1,750.



1887

A wonderful blue toned proof Indian cent, and one of the highest graded coins in the set. Proof mintage 2,960.





Another one of my most favorite coins in this set. Electric blue with accents of coral red on both sides. A gorgeous coin especially in hand. Proof mintage 4,582.



1891

A difficult year to find with nice color. This 1891 proof Indian cent has coral red and light blue-green on both sides. Proof mintage 2,350.



1889

It is difficult to find 1889 proof Indians with any color especially on the obverse, so I was very happy to find this one, with a full coral red obverse, and coral red with electric blue on the reverse. Proof mintage 3,336.



1892

A superbly toned proof Indian cent, with red toning on the obverse and with rose and purple on the reverse. Proof mintage 2,745.



1890

One of the rarest proof Indian cents to find with strong color, but not as difficult as the 1867. This coin in hand is much more red than the picture. Proof mintage 2,740.



1893

A very nicely toned 1893 proof Indian, with coral red on the obverse with a blue portrait, and sunset orange with a hint of coral red on the reverse. Probably one of the nicest 1893 proof Indian cents in existence. Proof mintage 2,195.





Another nice coin with an attractive combination of electric blue and red coral. Proof mintage 2,632.



1895/895

One of the finest colorful examples of the Proof 1895 repunched date Indian cent. Total proof mintage for the year is 2,062. The average for each of the 5 obverse dies is 412 coins.



1895

Coral red on the obverse and burnt orange on the reverse. Proof mintage 2,062.



1896

One of my most favorite coins in the set, and in my opinion the most attractive 1896 proof Indian cent in existence. Coral red with electric blue accents on both sides. Proof mintage 1,862.



1897

An electric blue coin with hints of coral red, and very attractive as such. Proof mintage 1,938.



1898

Very bright red-orange toning on this attractive 1898 proof Indian cent. Proof mintage 1,795.





1899

The toning on this 1899 proof Indian cent is bright rose, but is a bit patchy. Still a very nice 1899. Proof mintage 2,031.



1902

Almost the exact same coin as the 1896. Coral red with electric blue accents on both sides. In my opinion, probably the most attractive 1902 proof Indian cent in existence. Proof mintage 2,018.



A very nice 1900 which is brighter and slightly redder than the photo. Proof mintage 2,262.



1903

A nice proof Indian cent with coral red, sunrise orange, and some blue highlights. Proof mintage 1,790.



1901

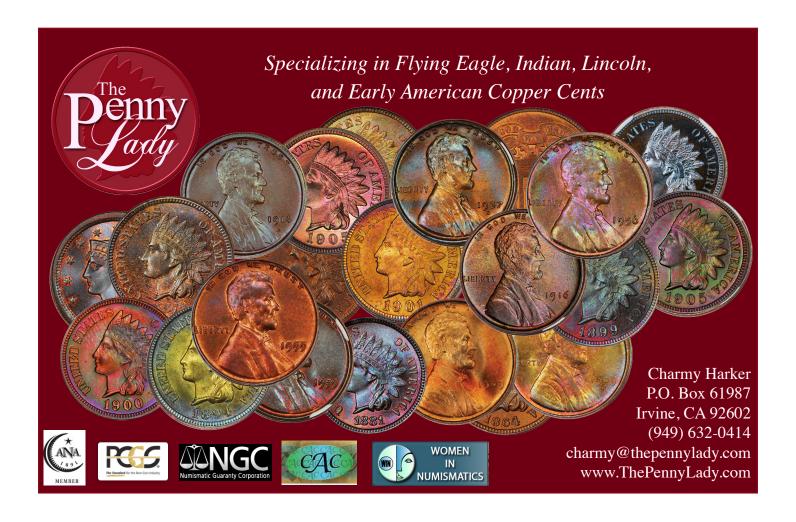
Another proof Indian cent with different colors on the obverse (bright blue) and reverse (rose with hints of blue). Proof mintage 1,985.



1904

A pleasing color combination of coral red and electric blue. Proof mintage 1,817.











1905

Coral red with some blue, and orange in the center of the reverse. Proof mintage 2,152.



1908

This 1908 proof Indian cent has an electric blue obverse and a coral red reverse. Mintage 1,620.



1906

Coral red obverse, with green, yellow, and pink on the reverse. The toughest proof Indian cent in the 1900's with color. Proof montage 1,725.



I was very happy to acquire this 1909 proof Indian cent with an electric blue obverse with hints of coral red, and the exact opposite color palette on the reverse side. Proof mintage 2,175.



1907

A variety of colors on this 1907, including coral red and orange. Proof mintage 1,475.

Rich Uhrich is a dealer in Bust and Seated silver coins. He can be reached at

WWW.RICHUHRICH.COM

Rich's digital album is availabe for viewing at WWW.PCGS.COM





The 1860 Pointed Bust Indian Cent By Richard Snow

The first I learned of the 1860 Pointed Bust was in 1987, when I opened my new copy of "Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Coins" back in 1987. It said "1860 Pointed bust, Very Rare." Rare is a relative term, and I suppose it was rare to Walter Breen. But soon enough examples of this rare coin were tuning up and getting large premiums. When The Fly-In club started in 1991, it was featured on the cover of the second issue. By then it was well-known to Indian cent collectors but still widely unknown to the general collecting public.

It was relatively easy to cherrypick these coins as PCGS did not label the design change on their holders. Auction companies would overlook them as well. Over time, this changed. In 1997 PCGS began to identify these on their holders as a regular issue. However, to this day, no bookshelf album collection has a spot for these coins.

Many auction companies use a computerized database to enter coins into their system. If it is not on the holder, it usually does not get identified, unless a knowledgeable cataloger identifies it.

It can be said that the 1860 Pointed bust is the "Type of 1859." This first year of the Indian cent had a finely detailed head with a narrow, or pointed bust point. Its origin is from the 1858 12-piece pattern sets

that were made to show the various design combinations that the mint was thinking of using. The Indian Head design won approval in that selection process. However, there were two slightly different designs of the Indian head used in those pattern sets. The majority of the patterns struck used a Broad bust Indian Head, but a narrow, or Pointed bust design was also used. The design adopted in 1859 was the Pointed Bust.

The mint had a custom of preparing dies in advance of their usage. When the obverse die is hubbed, the portrait and the legend would be impressed into the die. The date could be added later. It is recorded in the mint records that 180 Pointed bust obverse dies were dated 1859 and put into service. Would it be too wild to assume that initially 200 dies were sunk with the pointed bust hub in 1859? If these dies were hubbed and stored and then dated as needed, then by the end of the year when 180 dies were used, there would be some left-over dies that could be dated 1860.

By examining the different dies, we have identified 15 different obverse dies used to strike the 1860 Pointed bust cents. Perhaps there are more to be found. It is important to find how many dies were used so that we can make an estimate of how many coins were struck.







1858 Pointed Bust Point Pattern



1859 Adopted Issue



So, what happened when these dies were used up? Why didn't the mint continue to make more dies with the Pointed bust hub? For some unexplained reason, the design was subtly changed to the other design used in the 1858 pattern sets, the Broad bust point design. This is a less finely detailed portrait. The details of Lady Liberty are bolder and, to my eye at least, less artistic. The bust truncation (bust point) is bolder and more round. Where the Broad bust had the bust point tip pointing between the date and the U in UNITED, the Pointed bust has the tip pointing to the U.

We have no documentation available that addresses the design change so we are only left with conjecture. Perhaps the original Pointed bust hub was rendered unusable and a new one could not be made from the pointed bust master die. A new master die could have been made using the head punch from the 1858 Broad bust pattern cents.

From 1860 until 1864 the Broad bust design was used. The design was again changed in 1864 to the "With L" design, which was also a pointed bust. The 1864 "No L" design is the same Broad bust point in use from 1860, just with a different name.

The differences between the Pointed bust and the Broad bust designs in 1860 is as distinctive as the No L and With L designs in 1864.

Collecting the 1860 Pointed Bust

As collectors, we need to give equal weight to equal issues. If the 1864 With L is included in a regular issue set, then so should a 1860 Pointed bust.

None of the currently marketed Flying Eagle and Indian cents albums offer openings for the 1860 Pointed bust. They normally do include the 1858 Large Letters and 1858 Small Letters, 1864 No L and 1864 with L, 1869/69 and the 1886 Type 1 and 1886 Type 2. All of these are of equal status as the 1860 Pointed bust, with the exception of the 1869/69, which is a repunched date.

Perhaps we should call on the makers of these album's to change their products.

The PCGS Registry sets for Indian cents seem to have been copied from these albums. They include the 1864 With L but not the 1860 Pointed Bust. There are also many inequalities in their registry sets. For instance, PCGS does not include the 1886 Type 1 and Type 2 in the basic set. (They call them by the misnomer - Variety 1 and Variety 2, which is likely why they demoted them to die variety status.)

Perhaps we should call on PCGS to change their registry set to include basic entries in the basic set.

Only the NGC set registry has the 1860 Pointed bust in its make-up.



1860 Pointed Bust



1860 Broad Bust Point



1860 Pointed Bust Die Study By Richard Snow

This study began back in 1990 when I was writing my first book on Indian cents. The goal is not to identify the die pairs to help collectors find them, but to try and find out how many were made.

Donald Curry added to the data in the late 1990's. The combined research was presented in the Second edition of the Flying Eagle and Indian cent

Attribution Guide, Volume 2: 1859-1869 in 2002. In the Third Edition, it was omitted to save space. Here is the updated version and the latest research into these coins. The reverse die names include reverses used for the 1860 Broad bust die varieties so there will be gaps in the sequence.



Die Pair 1. Snow-2: Off-center clash reverse.

Obv. 1: (RH) Full R hub, although the R in AMERICA is slightly open. Small die dot on lower eyelid and forehead. Rim cud at 9:30.

Rev. O: Off-center clash shows three denticles through the left stand of the N in CENT. Early die state: Die striations 4:30-10:30, with heavy lines at 7:00. Late die stage: Die crack from left point of shield to the left wreath, also from center of shield (right side) to the right wreath.



Die Pair 2. Accented E reverse.

Obv. 2: (B) Broken R hub. Last S and O show heavy outlines.

Rev. B: Large die damage above E in "ONE". "Accented E".





Die Pair 3.

Obv 2: (B) Broken R hub. Same die as DP2. Late die state: Eye socket and area behind head is polished into the field. No outlines on S & O.

Rev. C: No die cracks.



Die Pair 4.

Obv. 3: (RE) Full R hub. Early die stage: Die striations from 11:00 to 5:00. Roughness inside lower half of E in STATES. S & O show light outlines.

Rev. D: No die cracks. Roughness inside the vertical "white" lines. Small nubs on the E and right upright of the N in ONE.





Obv. 4: (RH) Full R hub. Some rim crumbling from 1:00 to 2:00.

Rev. E: Light clashmarks inside wreath at 3:00.



Die Pair 6

Obv. 5: (RE) Full R hub. Heavy die polished flat areas in front of the eye, below the bottom lip, under the ear, behind the head. No die cracks. Die line from bust tip towards 10:00.

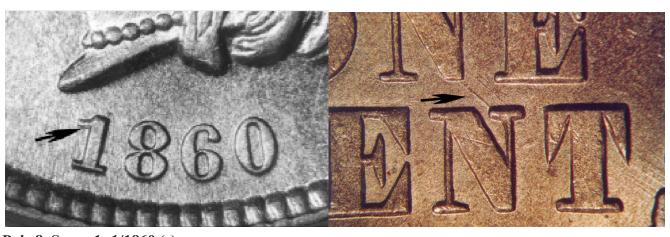
Rev. F: No die cracks. Early die state: Die striations 12:30-6:30. Late die state: No cracks. Numerous small pits above shield. Rim deterioration 1:00-3:00.





Obv. 6: (C) Full R hub. There is a heavy diagonal die line in the denticles above the O in OF. Rim cuds from 10:30 to 11:30.

Rev. R: A fine die crack extends from the upper right point of the shield to the rim at 1:00. 3 lines are visible on the left leg of the N in CENT, possibly from the denticles of a misaligned clashed die. Same die as Die Pair 15.



Die Pair 8. Snow-1: 1/1860 (s).

Obv. 7: (C) Broken R hub. Light repunching visible on the flag of the 1. Light die crack from the rim at 6:30 though the ribbon end. Another crack from the rim at 2:30 through the tops of ERI in AMERICA.

Rev. N: A small diagonal die line is visible from the tip of the left wreath to wards the rim at 11:00. Die file marks from the top right side of the N in CENT to the bottom right side of the N in ONE.

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Obv. 8: (RH) Full R hub. There is a larger gap between the 1 and 860.

Rev. S: Fine die crack from the denticles to the wreath at 3:30.



Die Pair 10

Obv. 9: (LH) Broken R hub. Die dent on the neck.

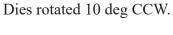
Rev. T: Small nub on the left upright on the N in ONE. Extensive die wear on the right side by the denticles at 3:00.





Die Pair 11

Obv. 10: (LE) Full R hub. Heavy die polishing lines by bust point from NW to SE. Heavy outlines on OF A. **Rev. U.** Thin denticles from 9:00 to 2:00.





Die Pair 12

Obv. 11: (RH) Broken R hub. Die crack from the rim at 6:30 to the U in UNITED. Die line by the eye. Polished eye socket.

Rev. V: Die striations from 4:00 to 1:00 inside the wreath.

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Obv 12: (RH) Broken R hub. Eye not polished. Thin denticles 2:00 to 4:00.

Rev. W: Outlines on denticles. Diagonal die line at the left wreath tip.



Die Pair 14

Obv. 13: (RE) Full R hub. Thin denticles 3:00-4:00. AMERICA shallow.

Rev. T: Small nub on the left upright on the N in ONE. Extensive die wear on the right side by the denticles at 3:00. Same die as Die pair 9.





Obv. 14: (LH) Full R hub. Diagonal die polish under the date. OF outlined.

Rev. X: Thin denticles 2:00 - 7:00. Stem fades into the field. Die crack from the rim at 6:00 though the ribbon to the olive leaf at the base of the wreath.



Die Pair 16

Obv. 15: (LE) Full R hub. Outlines on the feathers.

Rev. R: 3 lines are visible on the left leg of the N in CENT, possibly from the denticles of a misaligned clashed die. Same die as Die Pair 7.





Obv. 16: (B) Full R hub. Eye socket, lips and area under the ear are polished into the field.

Rev. Z: Nob on the lower points of the T's.



Die Pair 18

Obv. 5: (RE) Eye socket polished into field.

Rev. AA: Late die state: Rough field areas near the denticles 5:00 to 11:00.



Something New By Richard Snow, Club Attributor

1880



S14 1880, Broken 880. Reverse die deterioration.

S14 1880, Broken 880. Reverse die deterioration.

Obv. 18: (C) Broken digits on both 8's and the 0.

Rev. P: Olive leaf away from the denticles. Shield points connected to the denticles. Heavy die deterioration around all the design elements.

Attributed to: Ed Nathanson

The broken digits are interesting, but the die deterioration on the reverse is very unusual. {50}



S14 1880, Broken 880.



S14 1880, Reverse die deterioration.



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1886 Type 2



S12 1886 T2, 1/1 (s).

S12 1886 T2, 1/1 (s).

Obv. 16: (RH) Minor repunching under the flag of the 1. 86 sunk shallow into the die.

Rev. AE: Shield points and olive leaf just away from the denticles.

Attributed to; David Killough

The 86 is shallow in the die. This indicates that the dies were pre-sunk with the 18 prior to adding the 86. {55}

1899



S38 1899, So-called 9/7, die #2.

S38 1899, So-called 9/7, die #2.

Obv. 40: (B) Die chip in the upper part of the last 9. Rev. AP: Right shield point connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Ed Nathanson

A die chip in the upper loop very similar to S13. Compare the repunching on S13 and date position with this variety. {40}

1900

S33 1900, 9/9 (s).

Obv. 37: (RE) Minor repunching at the base of the 9. Closed 9 due to a die chip.

Rev. AK: Shield points well away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Ed Nathanson

The repunching is very shallow and may not show up on lower grade examples. The die chip on the 9 is diagnostic. {50}



533 1900, 9/9 (s).



S21 1904, 1/1 (sw), 9/9 (n), 4/4 (n).

Obv. 22: (LE) Repunching on the base of the 1. Repunching in the lower loop of the 9. repunched 4 visible above the diagonal and the horizontal elements.

Rev. V: Olive leaf and shield points well away from the denticles.

Attributed to: David Killough

Similar to S10 and S15 with additional repunching on the 9. $\{50\}$



S21 1904, 1/1 (sw), 9/9 (n), 4/4 (n).

1864 Copper Nickel



S7 1864 CN, 1864/64/4/4 (nw).

S7 1864 CN, 1864/64/4/4 (nw).

Obv. 30: (B) Significant repunching visible to the left of the 6 and inside the lower loop. Multiple repunchings visible on the 4.

Rev. BC: Olive leaf and shield points away from the denticles. Late die state: Die crack from the rim at 1:00 through the outer leaves of the wreath to the rim at 2:00.

Attributed to: Rick DeSanctis

A clear repunching. Being discovered in 2017, it might prove to be scarce. {64+}





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